

Community Services and Operations Committee
Comité des services communautaires et des opérations

Agenda 15A
Ordre du jour 15A

Wednesday, September 13, 2000 - 9:15 a.m.
Le mercredi 13 septembre 2000 - 9 h 15

Victoria Hall, First Level
Bytown Pavilion, City Hall

Salle Victoria, niveau 1
Pavillon Bytown, hôtel de ville

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1. **School Closure and Service Delivery Recommendations - Ottawa-Carleton District School Board** **1**
Recommandations de fermeture d'école et de présentation de services - Ottawa-Carleton District School Board
Ref.: ACS2000-CM-BUS-0018 **City Wide**

LZF

September 7, 2000

ACS2000-CM-BUS-0018
(File: ACS1300)

Department of Community Services

Ward/Quartier
City Wide

- Community Services and Operations Committee / Comité des services communautaires et des opérations
- City Council / Conseil municipal

Action/Exécution

1. School Closure and Service Delivery Recommendations - Ottawa-Carleton District School Board

Recommendations de fermeture d'école et de présentation de services - Ottawa-Carleton District School Board

Recommendations

1. That the Ottawa-Carleton District School Board consider the information and issues contained in this submission as part of their final decision on school closures in October 2000.
2. That, should the Ottawa-Carleton District School Board decide to proceed, the Board negotiate with the City of Ottawa to resolve contractual and operational issues relating to the joint-use agreements for McNabb Community Centre/McNabb Public School and Jack Purcell Community Centre/Elgin Street Public school prior to ceasing operations and disposing of these sites.



September 7, 2000 (2:05p)

Janette Foo
Commissioner of Community Services



September 8, 2000 (9:10a)

Approved by
John S. Burke
Chief Administrative Officer

DC:cg

Contact: Daniel Chenier - 244-5300 ext. 1-3425

Financial Comment

There is no financial implication as a result of City Council approval of this report. Should changes to operating and capital requirements be required following Ottawa Carleton District School Board decisions to close schools, a report will be brought back to Council identifying the financial impact for each location.



September 8, 2000 (8:55a)

for Marian Simulik
Acting City Treasurer

ML:cds

Executive Report

Reasons Behind Recommendations

On May 24, the Ottawa-Carleton District School Board released a report detailing a list of 24 options for the closure of elementary schools inside the Greenbelt. The options were based on achieving a minimum utilization of 90% at full implementation, with all closures to take place in 2001, and implementation of movement of students to remaining schools to begin in 2001.

In June 2000, School Board staff received feedback and responded to questions from the public and school groups, and held open houses to discuss the closure options. Trustees were provided with the details of the public feedback in July, and Board staff brought forward a report on August 28th identifying the surplus pupil spaces within each area of the City (family of schools) that would allow the target of 90% utilization of schools inside the Greenbelt to be achieved, and recommending:

- a. the **closure** of 9 schools (2,766 pupil spaces) in 2001/02 - Elgin Street PS, Mutchmor PS, Overbrook PS, Lamira Dow Billings ES, Grant PS, Devonshire PS, Elmdale PS, General Vanier PS, Merivale PS.
- b. the **disposal** of 12 sites occupied by schools that are already closed or to be closed in 2001/02 - McNabb PS, Borden HS, Devonshire PS, Elgin PS, Elmdale PS, General Vanier PS, Grant PS, LD Billings PS, Mutchmor PS, Overbrook PS, Brook Lane Education Centre, Merivale PS.

The Departments of Community Services and Urban Planning and Public Works have reviewed the School Board report and updated the information provided in a June report to City Council to reflect:

- c. The schools within the existing City of Ottawa boundaries recommended for closure and disposal.
- d. The schools within the existing City of Ottawa boundaries recommended for the relocation of students affected by school closures.
- e. The potential impact of the school closures, disposals and student relocations on the delivery of leisure services and access to recreational space in the City of Ottawa.

Document 1 provides the results of the Department's review. Most impacts relate to the loss of access by the community and the Department to school gymnasiums for community activities, and the relocation of students away from City facilities which provide after school and holiday programs, with two noted exceptions:

1. Closure of Elgin Street Public School:

The City's primary interest with respect to the use of the school relates to use of the gymnasium which makes it possible to operate a variety of community sports and fitness programs. The City and the local Community Association currently use the gym 4 evenings per week and all day Saturdays and Sundays for a variety of community programs. Without access to the school, these programs could no longer be offered at the site and a significant portion of the adult sports programs that generate the revenues required by the Jack Purcell Community Assoc. to support community activities would be lost. Closure of the school would also impact on the Community Centres client base for children's programs, since most participants are from Elgin St. School.

The City and the School Board entered into a legal agreement in 1973 and 1980 for the joint use certain parts of the school, community centre and park facilities, and for the maintenance of the areas subject to joint use. Though the Jack Purcell Community Centre and the School are linked through a common indoor walkway, there are no interdependencies between the building mechanical systems except for the fire alarm system. However, there could be a requirement to redesign the main entrance to the facility which is currently incorporated into the link with the school.

A review of the Agreement with the School Board for this site reveals that there does not appear to be any impediments to the closure of the school. The Agreement was for 5 years (1979 to 1984), and in force on a year to year basis after that unless amended by notice from either party by April 30th of any year.

The recommendation to close Elgin Street Public School could present a situation where the City will be required to expend capital funds to modify the building and site that the Jack Purcell Community Centre shares with the school. Should this recommendation be approved

by the Board, it is likely that the City would have to redesign the entrance to its facility which is currently part of a link to the school.

2. Disposal of McNabb Public School:

Though McNabb Public School was closed as an elementary school in September 1999, the building has continued to be used by the Board for other educational programs, with minimal impact on the joint-use agreement with the City and on community access to facilities. The disposal of the property would have serious operations impacts on the McNabb Community Centre since the school and centre are physically linked, share some joint use space, rely on each others resources for ongoing operations, and share many utility and life cycle costs.

There are two agreements between the City and the School Board affecting the McNabb School site. In 1966, an agreement was finalized between the parties of construct a joint school-community centre on a site generally bounded by Percy Street, James Street, Bronson Avenue and Gladstone Avenue. Seventy-five percent (75%) of the costs were assumed by the School Board and twenty-five percent (25%) were the responsibility of the City. The City sold a portion of the site to the School Board and these lands presently contain the school and approximately one-half of the community centre. The majority of the school play area is on City lands. The parking area for all facilities is on both the lands of the City and the Board. Certain parts of the site owned by the City are restricted to recreational purposes.

In February 1968, a further agreement was executed between the parties to address the operation, maintenance and repair of the grounds and the school-community centre. It also dealt with the joint use of the building and the division of costs and responsibility. The joint use facilities include the gymnasium, assembly hall, community room, shop, sports field, kitchen, check room and playground.

Most of the site's mechanical systems, including heating, water, electricity and fire alarm, are shared by the school and community centre. The agreement between the City and School Board calls for cooperation and cost-sharing with respect to ongoing cleaning and maintenance, and on periodic repairs and upgrades to the facility. During the school terms, the school has exclusive use Monday to Friday until 6:30 in the evening. At other times such as evenings and holidays the City has exclusive use. The City maintains the grounds and is responsible for cleaning while the Board is responsible for operating the heating, air conditioning, water and sewage systems. Cost of fuel, water and power used in the school and joint use facilities apportioned on a 75% school to 25% City basis. Repairs and replacements of equipment in the centre if not attributable to one party are apportioned on a 65% school-35% City basis. The Board maintains insurance and the City reimburses the Board for 25% of the premiums. In 1998, the City's Asset Management Branch had budgeted \$55,800 in net recoveries from the School Board for joint use costs.

This agreement is in effect for forty-nine years or until February of 2017. It does not contain provisions for termination or address any issues related to closure of the school.

The school and community centre were build under a legal agreement which called for the joint use of facilities. Many rooms, including the gymnasium, Main Hall, preschool room, and community room serve both the school (mostly during the daytime), and the community centre (evenings and weekends). Without access to these spaces, opportunities to accommodate Community Centre programming and community activities and meetings would be significantly reduced at the site. The Centre has an annual attendance of over 160,000 participants and more than 300 community programs.

In addition to the impacts on actual school building uses, Document 1 also notes the Self-Help projects approved for each option school site as one indicator of the community interest in the school grounds for leisure uses.

Document 1 does not address the option schools located outside the existing City of Ottawa since we currently do not use these schools for the City's leisure programmes, nor do we have information on their use by the community. However, it should be noted that the following schools are also on the recommended closure and disposal list: City of Nepean: Merivale PS, City of Gloucester: LD Billings PS.

Planning Considerations

From a city-wide perspective, "sustainable urban development" (the Mission Statement of the City of Ottawa Official Plan) supports the management of urban development by conserving and enhancing our resources, (both built and natural), so that by our actions today we do not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This leads to recognition of the need for more physically-concentrated communities and the more efficient use of land within our borders. Growth must be managed to achieve a healthy and livable urban environment. A fundamental principle guiding the direction of growth in the Regional Official Plan (the Regional Development Strategy) is to encourage a gradual increase in the proportion of new dwelling units built inside the Greenbelt while avoiding the loss of open space. In this sense, then, the loss of school sites and the facilities and programmes associated with them can have a negative impact upon the achievement of the vision for the City described in the Official Plan and may be considered counter to the City's ability to serve new growth in housing and jobs.

From an inner city perspective, the protection of the integrity of the residential neighbourhoods adjacent to and part of the Central Area is seen as essential to the preservation of the Central Area's function as the focus of shopping, arts, culture, entertainment, and tourism within the entire region. To the extent that the livability of the inner city neighbourhoods is influenced by the presence or absence of fundamental services such as schools, so will be the success of these areas in attracting and maintaining stable residential populations that will in turn support a healthy, vital downtown. The Official Plan's policies for residential predominance and enhancement of quality of life in areas such as Uppertown, Sandy Hill West, and Lowertown and in Secondary Policy Planning areas such as Centretown and Sandy Hill are all based upon and supportive of this premise. The higher

intensity of development characteristic of the inner city makes the associations among clusters of public / community oriented uses crucial elements in livability (for example the variety of community programs run out of Elgin Street and McNabb Public Schools.

In the suburban areas of the city, the concern for neighbourhood stability and preservation is no less important. In areas such as Riverside Park, the development pattern is clearly illustrative of the argument presented above. Clusters of school and park sites, such as General Vanier and Pauline Vanier Park, provide focal points of community interaction, open space and recreational activity which have served both to define the neighbourhood and create a sense of place and belonging. While school districts may be somewhat fluid over time, neighbourhood boundaries continue to reflect the community within.

While anticipated continuing growth in the high technology sector of the Ottawa area is expected to create highest demand for housing to serve new school populations in areas beyond the Greenbelt, it should not be concluded that everyone will want to live adjacent to the centres of the high tech industry (witness the 1800+ units established within the inner city area between 1994-98 alone). The diversity of housing form, neighbourhood character, services and amenities available inside the Greenbelt will continue to be attractive to those seeking a high quality of life within established communities. Consequently, the potential loss of schools will have implications for maintaining stable residential populations inside the Greenbelt, economic implications for decisions locating new business and transfer employees and quality of life implications affected by the loss of open space, meeting places, recreation, social, community focal points, cultural exchange, day care and identity within communities.

Ottawa Carleton District School Board Report

What strategy the Board may adopt for the disposition of facilities approved for closure is not known at this time. Consequently, there are no specific proposals to assess on any of the twelve sites identified and it is premature to attempt to do so in the absence of such details. However, it is considered helpful to provide some factual information associated with the subject properties which may be of assistance once further details become available as to the Board's intentions. This information is summarized in Document 2 and what follows below should be read in conjunction with Document 2.

1. Official Plan

Elementary and Secondary schools are defined in the Plan as "minor institutional" uses and are considered to perform a primarily neighbourhood serving role within local residential neighbourhoods. Hence, all candidate sites (with the exception of Elgin Street Public) are located in areas of the city designated as Residential Area in the City's Official Plan. Should the sites become the subject of requests for redevelopment for residential purposes, an amendment to the Official Plan would not be necessary unless the school is located within an area covered by a Secondary Policy Plan. The Secondary Plans contain policy direction at a more detailed level specific to a particular neighbourhood and invariably designate schools as

either public or institutional land uses. Schools located in areas covered by Secondary Plans are: Elgin Street and General Vanier. The “public / institutional” use designation applying to these schools would require a formal amendment to enable residential uses to develop on these sites.

The Official Plan contains recognition of the role of non-municipally owned property, particularly institutional land uses of all types, plays in the provision of leisure resources and open space throughout the city. City Council will give consideration to the acquisition of surplus institutional lands and/or buildings, particularly to those sites (or portions thereof) which abut City properties and serve as integrated leisure resources, where:

- a) it is determined that such lands and/or buildings are required to fulfil a community need;
- b) no other organization or agency is able to acquire the property or deliver the service; and,
- c) such acquisition will be cost-effective for the municipality.

Should the City decide not to purchase, lease or pursue other similar arrangements for such lands in order to maintain the leisure resources, then, as necessary, an application for the development of such land for other purposes will be given consideration by City Council. The Official Plan contains a number of development guidelines and performance standards by which City Council will assess proposals for development/redevelopment. It also contains policy direction specific to minor institutional sites, including their reuse. These are aimed primarily at ensuring compatibility with established uses in the area and the conservation of existing urban forest and physical features.

2. Zoning By-law

At the present time, there are two comprehensive zoning by-laws in force and effect in the City of Ottawa, By-law Number Z-2K and the Zoning By-law, 1998, the City’s new comprehensive by-law. This situation will remain until the final disposition of all appeals submitted against the 1998 by-law has occurred. In the interim, the most restrictive provisions of both by-laws apply for interpretation and decision-making purposes. In the case of the sixteen candidate sites, the 1998 provisions are interpreted to be the most restrictive. The applicable zoning category is “I1”, the Minor Institutional Zone. The purpose of the zone is to permit a range of neighbourhood-serving, emergency and institutional uses, such as schools, places of worship, libraries, parks, and community centres, to be located in areas designated Residential Area in the Official Plan. In addition, the impact of the uses permitted by this zone is to be minimized and the uses are to be located in a manner compatible with adjacent land use through certain specified means set out in the zone provisions.

Should the Board or subsequent owner wish to redevelop the subject sites for uses other than

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those permitted in the I1 zone, a re-zoning will be necessary.

3. Neighbourhood or Secondary Plans

All of the candidate sites are located within areas of the city which were the subject of some form of detailed secondary planning process at one time or another. The resulting plans were approved by City Council and in most instances were subsequently incorporated into Volume II of the Official Plan, either as Secondary Policy Plans or as a summary of the Key Principles of neighbourhood plans. The neighbourhood plans in particular vary significantly in level of detail, content and format and hence, the degree to which each addresses the matter of schools and institutional uses is not consistent. Invariably, however, schools are identified (often by name), mapped and recognized as constituting an important element in the social fabric of the neighbourhood. Policies in the plans generally state an intent to retain and enhance the role of school buildings and the open space surrounding them as important facilities within the community for recreation, social and cultural activities. It is significant to note that this sentiment is common to both the earliest and latest of the Plans, which range from the mid 1970's to May of 2000 and to both inner city and suburban locations.

Should closures occur, consideration of the neighbourhood plans will be undertaken as part of any assessment of impact of potential redevelopment. Formal amendment of the provisions of the neighbourhood plans by City Council does not normally occur. However, where a school falls within an area covered by a Secondary Policy Plan or Key Principles of Neighbourhood Plans, an Official Plan Amendment may be required.

4. Open Space

Typically there are substantial areas of school sites which are devoted to playground and/or playing fields or other open space activities. The relative percentages have been approximated in Document 2. Often these parts of a site are at least partially "green" (open space estimates do not include areas used for parking purposes, but do include both hard and soft surfaced play areas). It was not always possible, given the available time and complexity of some of the sites, to make a fully reliable estimate of the size. Often city parkland is located immediately adjacent to the school site and title searches are necessary to confirm ownership and/or lease arrangements. The close physical and functional association of multiple neighbourhood-serving uses, such as where the Elgin Street Public School utilizes the adjacent Jack Purcell Community Centre and Park, has proven to be of great benefit to the community, particularly in areas where open space is at a premium.

5. Traffic Plans

Only a few of the candidate sites are located in areas which have had some form of traffic planning exercise carried out. However, the findings and recommendations of these studies may be of relevance in consideration of the future use/reuse of the sites in question. From an operational perspective, schools generally require the imposition of certain on-street parking

regulations and signage , such as, "No Stopping", "No Parking", maximum parking duration, "Pedestrian Advance", "Playground Advance", and School Bus Loading Zone". Reuse of school sites for other purposes will mean removal of signage and changes to traffic control measures.

The most significant impacts listed in Document 2 are:

- Fifth Avenue is scheduled to be reconstructed under the road and sewer programme.
- Breezehill Avenue, from the Queensway to Gladstone Avenue is also to be reconstructed under the road and sewer programme.

6. *Other Considerations*

It is noted that seven of the nine recommended sites contain buildings which are included in the City's Heritage Reference List. Mutchmor Public School is a designated heritage building under the provisions of Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. Alterations to the exterior of this particular building or its demolition require the approval of City Council.

Substantial residential redevelopment potential exists within the vicinity of at least two of the candidate sites, Devonshire and General Vanier.

Cost Analysis of Recommendations

There are no cost associated with the implementation of the recommendation.

Environmental Impact

No environmental impact is anticipated as the recommendations fall within the MEEP Automatic Exclusion List - Section a) - Administrative and Personnel Services.

Public Input

Given the requirement to provide comments on recommended school closure prior to the September City Council meeting, no public input was sought on this issue.

Departments Consulted

The Department of Urban Planning and Public Works was consulted in the preparation of this report.

Disposition

City Clerk - to forward a copy of this report to the Ottawa-Carleton District School Board prior to October 2000.

List of Supporting Documentation

- Document 1 Impact of School Closure Recommendations on City of Ottawa and Community Uses of Schools Ottawa-Carleton District School Board Recommendations for Elementary Accommodation Inside the Greenbelt
- Document 2 Planning Information & Considerations for Ottawa-Carleton District School Board Recommendations for Elementary Accommodation Inside the Greenbelt

**Impact of School Closure Recommendations on City of Ottawa and Community Uses of Schools
Ottawa-Carleton District School Board Recommendation
for Elementary Accommodation Inside the Greenbelt**

School Closure Recommendations	Student Relocation Recommendations	Potential Impacts
<p>Devonshire PS 100 Breezehill Ave. OT 7</p>	<p>Fisher Park PS Centennial PS</p>	<p>The Department is aware that this school has been used for a variety of community programs. The City currently provides \$874 in Purchase of Service funding for a variety of children’s programs offered by the community. The Hintonburg Community Centre is in close proximity to the school and provides an alternative site for community space and program delivery.</p> <p>Relocation of Devonshire students to Fisher Park school could reduce the demand for after school and holiday break programs at the Hintonburg Community Centre and generate additional demands for these programs at the Fisher Park Community Centre which is located in Fisher Park School. Approximately 15 from Devonshire PS currently access the after school program at Hintonburg.</p> <p>Through its Self-Help program, the City contributed \$7,500 to the installation of a play equipment on the school site in 1994, as well as \$1,200 in 1988 and \$2,500 in 1979.</p>

School Closure Recommendations	Student Relocation Recommendations	Potential Impacts
<p>Elmdale PS 49 Iona St. OT 7</p>	<p>Fisher Park PS Hilson PS Cambridge PS</p>	<p>Closure of this school would have a small impact on the programs offered by the Fisher Park Community Centre which uses the school gymnasium 2 evenings per week for an average of 1 hour per evening for community programs.</p> <p>From a programming perspective, closure of the school would impact on the Fisher Park Community Centre’s after school and school break programs since almost all participants in these programs are from Elmdale School. The degree of impact will be determined by the number of students redirected to Fisher Park School who could continue in the programs, and the number redirected to Hilson and Connaught Schools who likely would require programs at another location.</p> <p>The Department is also aware that the school is heavily used by community groups for a variety of community programs.</p>
<p>Grant PS 2720 Richmond Rd. OT 1</p>	<p>Bayshore PS Lakeview PS</p>	<p>The Department does not use this school for its programs.</p>
<p>Mutchmor PS 185 First Ave. OT 9</p>	<p>First Ave. PS Hopewell PS Lady Evelyn</p>	<p>Closure of this school could have a significant impact on the programs offered by the Glebe Community Centre. The Centre uses the school’s gymnasium 4 evenings per week for an average of 3 hours per evening to offer children’s and adult’s programs and a youth drop-in. This is the only available gymnasium in the immediate area.</p>

School Closure Recommendations	Student Relocation Recommendations	Potential Impacts
<p>Mutchmor PS 185 First Ave. OT 9 (Cont'd)</p>		<p>From a programming perspective, closure of the school would impact on the Glebe Community Centre's after school and school break programs since approximately 40% of participants in these programs are from Mutchmor School. As well, almost all of the children in the Centre's breakfast club are from Mutchmor.</p> <p>Should Mutchmor students be relocated to First Avenue, there would be an opportunity for them to continue to be served by Community Centre programs given the proximity of First Avenue School to the Centre and the implementation of appropriate walk-over or drop-off arrangements.</p> <p>Through its Self-Help program, the City contributed \$7,500 in 1988 and \$5,200 in 1991 for the installation of a school-age play structure on the school site, \$5,000 in 1993 for a pre-school play structure of the Corpus Christie site (shared yard), and \$15,000 in 2000 for a joint Mutchmor/Christie school project for an accessible play structure.</p> <p>The school property also has a City funded highboard rink and small soccer field which is permitted by the City for community use and minor soccer programs.</p>

School Closure Recommendations	Student Relocation Recommendations	Potential Impacts
<p>Elgin St. PS 310 Elgin St. OT 6</p>	<p>York St. PS Centennial PS Cambridge PS</p>	<p>The recommendation to close Elgin Street Public School could present a situation where the City will be required to expend capital funds to modify the building and site that the Jack Purcell Community Centre shares with the school. Should this recommendation be approved by the Board, it is likely that the City would have to redesign the entrance to its facility which is currently part of a link to the school.</p> <p>Through its Self-Help program, the City contributed \$7,500 in 1995 to the installation fencing and a path on the portion of school property used for community recreation.</p>
<p>Overbrook PS 149 King George St. OT 4</p>	<p>Queen Elizabeth PS Queen Mary PS</p>	<p>Closure of this school could have a significant impact on the programs offered by the Overbrook Community Centre which is located across the street from the school. The Centre uses the school's gymnasium 2 evenings per week for an average of hours per evening to offer children's and adult's programs. The Centre already uses other area school gymnasiums to meet program demand, and would likely have difficulty replacing access hours lost at the school.</p> <p>From a programming perspective, closure of the school would impact on the Overbrook Community Centre's after school and school break programs since the majority of participants in these programs are from Overbrook School.</p>

School Closure Recommendations	Student Relocation Recommendations	Potential Impacts
Overbrook PS 149 King George St. OT 4 (Cont'd)		<p>Should Overbrook School students be relocated to Queen Mary School, there would be an opportunity for them to continue to be served by Community Centre programs given the proximity of Queen Mary School to the Centre and the implementation of appropriate walk-over or drop-off arrangements.</p> <p>Through its Self-Help program, the City contributed \$7,500 to the installation of a play equipment on the school site in 1992 and \$1,800 in 1981.</p>

Planning Information & Considerations for Ottawa-Carleton District School Board Recommendations for Elementary Accommodation Inside the Greenbelt

SCHOOL (WARD)	OFFICIAL PLAN	ZONING ¹	N'HOOD OR SECONDARY PLAN	SITE AREA/ % OPEN SPACE	TRAFFIC PLAN	OTHER
Grant 2720 Richmond Rd. (OT 1)	Residential Area	Minor Institutional I1	Pinecrest-Queensway Development Plan	Approx. 2.13 ha. (5.26 acres) Roughly 65% of the site is open space.	n.a.	n.a.
Devonshire 100 Breezehill Ave. (OT 7)	Residential Area	Minor Institutional I1	Ottawa West Neighbourhood Plan (Key Principles are contained within Volume II of the Official Plan)	Approx. 0.63 ha. (1.55 acres) Roughly 35% of the site is open space.	Breezehill from the Queensway to Gladstone is to be reconstructed under the road and sewer program, which often results in requests for traffic calming because of proximity to schools.	Proximity to LeBreton Flats, a major development area with an expected potential of 1500 dwelling units.
Elmdale 49 Iona St. (OT 7)	Residential Area	Minor Institutional I1	Ottawa West Neighbourhood Plan (Key Principles are contained within Volume II of the Official Plan)	Approx. 1.15 ha. (2.85 acres) Roughly 45% of the site is open space.	n.a.	n.a.

¹Most Restrictive Zoning is Comprehensive Zoning By-law 1998

SCHOOL (WARD)	OFFICIAL PLAN	ZONING ¹	N'HOOD OR SECONDARY PLAN	SITE AREA/ % OPEN SPACE	TRAFFIC PLAN	OTHER
McGregor Easson 991 Dynes Rd. (OT 8)	Residential Area	Minor Institutional II MULTI 1056 (L3)	Carleton Heights Secondary Policy Plan (Vol. II of the Official Plan) Site designated Institutional Area.	Approx. 1.41 ha. (3.49 acres) Roughly 65% of the site is open space.	May impact proposed pedestrian cross over (PXO) replacement	Forms part of a 5.48 ha. (13.5 acre) grouping of community-serving uses which includes Lexington / McGregor Easson park site and St. Augustine Separate School. St. Pius Separate High School and associated ballfield (7 ha. / 17 acre) located on opposite side of Dynes Rd.
Mutchmor 186 Fifth Ave. (OT 9)	Residential Area	Minor Institutional II	Glebe Development Plan (Key Principles are contained within Vol. II of the Official Plan)	Approx. 0.51 ha. (1.27 acres) The amount of open space on the site is negligible.	Fifth Ave. is scheduled to be reconstructed under the road and sewer program, which often results in requests for traffic calming because of proximity to schools. Traffic operations has already had traffic calming requests, may affect results of Glebe Traffic Review currently underway	Forms part of a grouping of community-serving uses which includes Corpus Christi Separate School and associated playground, the St. James Tennis Club and Glebe Community Centre.

SCHOOL (WARD)	OFFICIAL PLAN	ZONING ¹	N'HOOD OR SECONDARY PLAN	SITE AREA/ % OPEN SPACE	TRAFFIC PLAN	OTHER
Elgin Street 310 Elgin St. (OT 6)	Neighbourhood Linear Commercial	Minor Institutional I1	Centretown Secondary Policy Plan (Vol. II of the Official Plan). Site designated Public / Institutional Use Area.	Approx. 0.72 ha. (1.79 acres) Roughly 15% of the site is open space, although little of this is usable (adjacent park provides playfield).	n.a.	Adjacent to Jack Purcell Community Centre and Park; functional and physical linkages.
Overbrook 149 King George St. (OT 4)	Residential Area	Minor Institutional I1	Overbrook Development Plan	Approx. 0.81 ha. (2.00 acres) Roughly 45% of the site is open space.	n.a.	Adjacent to Overbrook Community Centre and Park.
General Vanier 1025 Harkness Ave. (OT 8)	Residential Area	Minor Institutional I1	Riverside Park Secondary Policy Plan (Vol. II of the Official Plan). Site designated Institutional / Elementary School	Approx. 4.16 ha. (10.29 acres) Roughly 70% of the site is open space.	n.a.	Adjacent to Pauline Vanier Park.

SCHOOL (WARD)	OFFICIAL PLAN	ZONING ¹	N'HOOD OR SECONDARY PLAN	SITE AREA/ % OPEN SPACE	TRAFFIC PLAN	OTHER
McNabb 160 Percy (OT 6)	Residential Area (Public use in Secondary Policy Plan	Minor Institutional II	Centretown Secondary Policy & Centretown Neighbourhood Plan	Approx. 0.69 ha.. Difficult at this time to establish the amount of open space associated with school distinct from City park.	Centretown Traffic Calming Study	Booth Street Federal complex offers possible residential redevelopment opportunities.